OFFICE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

STATE OF WASHINGTON

HIGHER EDUCATION TRENDS AND HIGHLIGHTS

FORECASTING DIVISION

JUNE 2003

2003 WASHINGTON STATE
Higher Education Trends and Highlights

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Changes in Washington's Population and Enrollment

Population and Enrollment:

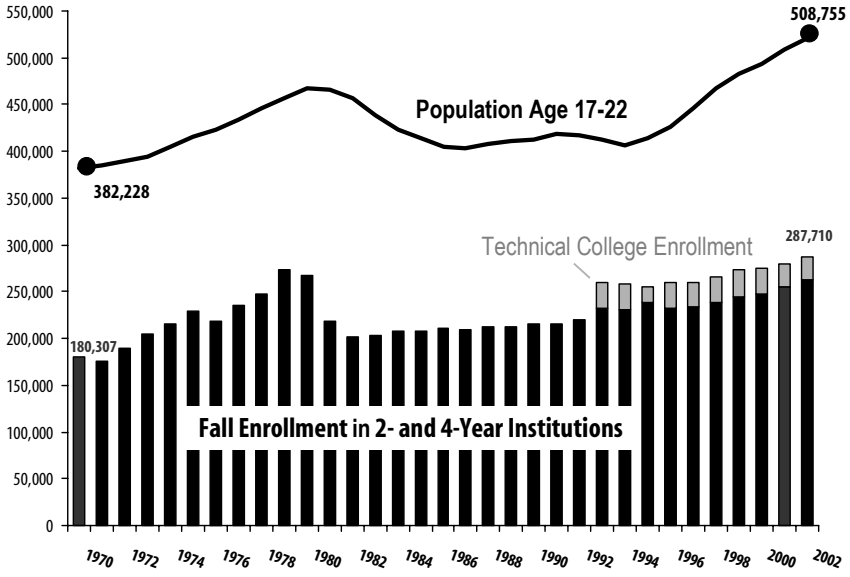
Population Age 17-22 and Total 2- and 4-Year Fall Term Headcount Enrollment

Year	Pop 17-22	2+4-Year Fall Enrollment*	
1970	382,228	180,307	
1971	385,513	176,327	
1972	389,256	189,600	
1973	393,923	204,071	
1974	405,368	215,933	
1975	416,100	229,826	
1976	422,771	219,224	
1977	433,584	235,317	
1978	445,725	247,113	
1979	456,713	273,565	
1980	467,078	267,087	
1981	466,341	218,595	
1982	456,307	201,473	
1983	438,205	203,612	
1984	422,619	208,055	
1985	413,565	207,023	
1986	405,270	211,080	
1987	403,788	208,746	
1988	408,534	212,394	
1989	411,322	212,818	
1990	412,620	215,299	Total w/o Technical College
1991	418,608	216,071	
1992	416,794	220,691	
1993 *	412,742	259,548	231,798
1994	406,289	257,539	231,249
1995	413,954	254,817	238,791
1996	426,011	259,373	232,072
1997	446,675	259,885	234,297
1998	467,650	266,593	237,940
1999	483,447	272,792	244,959
2000	494,210	274,439	247,910
2001	508,755	279,028	254,698
2002	520,533	287,710	262,694

* *Technical College enrollment has been included in the total since 1993.*

- Although enrollment in Washington's higher education institutions is capped by policy, enrollment trends have reflected changes in the prime college-age population (ages 17-22).
- Enrollments peaked in the 1970s as the baby boom generation went to college and were flat during the 1980s as baby boomers moved out of the prime college-age years.
- Due mainly to a strong economy, which often affects enrollment decisions, enrollments in the late 1990s lagged behind the surge in the college-age population – the so-called "baby boom echo."
- Recent trends in applications to higher education institutions indicate that as the state economy slows, expected enrollment pressures due to demographic factors are emerging.

Higher Education Enrollment has Generally Reflected Population Change



SOURCES: Population data is from State Population by Age and Sex: 1970-2030, November 2002 Forecast. Enrollment data is from Higher Education Enrollment Report and State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Management Information System report, state-funded enrollment only.

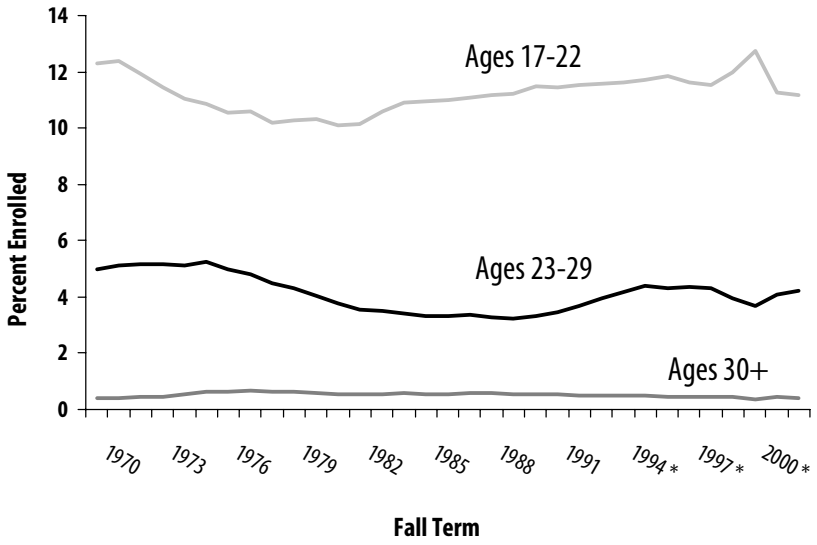
Participation Rate Trends in Washington's 4-Year Institutions (Headcount Basis)

Participation Rates
for Public 4-Year Institutions Based on Fall Headcount Enrollment for Selected Age Groups

	AGE:		
Fall Term	**17-22**	**23-29**	**30+**
1970	12.29	5.00	0.42
1971	12.38	5.10	0.41
1972	11.93	5.18	0.44
1973	11.42	5.15	0.46
1974	11.06	5.12	0.52
1975	10.86	5.25	0.61
1976	10.54	4.96	0.64
1977	10.59	4.80	0.66
1978	10.18	4.48	0.64
1979	10.26	4.33	0.64
1980	10.30	4.03	0.60
1981	10.08	3.75	0.54
1982	10.12	3.53	0.52
1983	10.57	3.48	0.54
1984	10.89	3.40	0.57
1985	10.94	3.30	0.54
1986	11.00	3.33	0.56
1987	11.09	3.35	0.59
1988	11.16	3.29	0.57
1989	11.23	3.22	0.54
1990	11.48	3.34	0.55
1991	11.46	3.46	0.52
1992	11.55	3.67	0.51
1993 *	11.57	3.97	0.50
1994 *	11.61	4.19	0.49
1995 *	11.71	4.38	0.48
1996 *	11.84	4.33	0.47
1997 *	11.63	4.35	0.47
1998 *	11.52	4.29	0.45
1999 *	11.99	3.97	0.43
2000 *	12.76	3.66	0.38
2001	11.28	4.10	0.44
2002	11.19	4.20	0.42

- "Participation rate" refers to the percentage of the population in a certain age group, such as 17-22 year olds, enrolled in college.
- Approximately twelve percent of the age 17-22 population is typically enrolled in public four-year institutions.
- About three to five percent of the age 23-29 population and less than one percent of persons age 30 and above are enrolled in public four-year schools.
- The level of college enrollments is affected by the number of prime college-age persons in the population AND the participation rate of various age cohorts.
- Although the level of enrollments was flat through the 1980s and the early 1990s, there was a small but steady increase in the participation rate of the 17-22 year old population in four-year public institutions.

Participation Rates Have Been Stable in the 4-Year System



* *Includes Timber Worker Displacement Program, during 1993-2000.*

SOURCES: Population data is from State Population by Age and Sex: 1970-2030, November 2002 Forecast. Enrollment data is from Higher Education Enrollment Report, state-funded enrollment only.

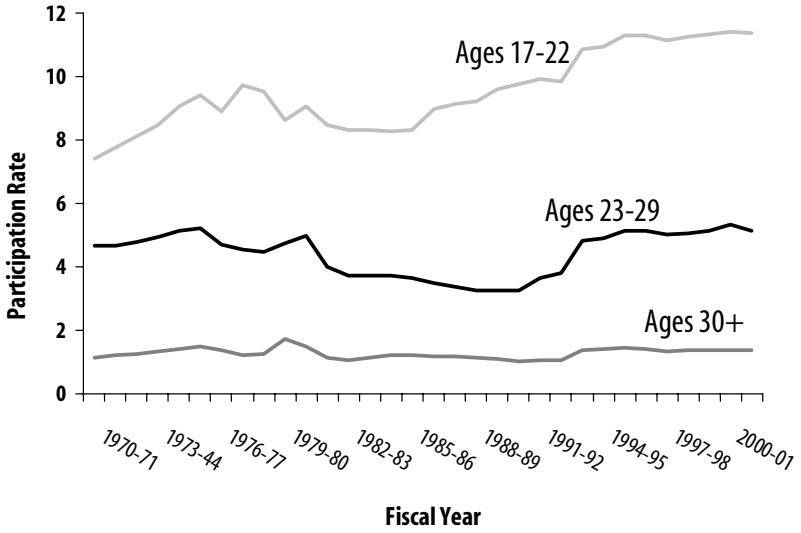
Participation Rate Trends in Washington's 2-Year Institutions (FTE Basis)

Participation Rates
for Public 2-Year System for Selected Age Groups by Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment

Fiscal Year	AGE: 17-22	23-29	30+
1970-71	7.42	4.67	1.14
1971-72	7.75	4.67	1.20
1972-73	8.10	4.80	1.26
1973-44	8.49	4.93	1.32
1974-75	9.07	5.15	1.42
1975-76	9.41	5.22	1.48
1976-77	8.89	4.71	1.39
1977-78	9.74	4.55	1.22
1978-79	9.52	4.49	1.26
1979-80	8.61	4.74	1.72
1980-81	9.06	4.99	1.49
1981-82	8.48	4.00	1.12
1982-83	8.30	3.74	1.05
1983-84	8.30	3.74	1.12
1984-85	8.26	3.71	1.20
1985-86	8.30	3.63	1.23
1986-87	9.00	3.48	1.19
1987-88	9.13	3.36	1.17
1988-89	9.20	3.26	1.14
1989-90	9.60	3.25	1.09
1990-91	9.75	3.25	1.03
1991-92*	9.92	3.63	1.04
1992-93*	9.85	3.82	1.06
1993-94**	10.88	4.81	1.38
1994-95**	10.96	4.91	1.43
1995-96**	11.31	5.14	1.45
1996-97**	11.30	5.14	1.41
1997-98***	11.15	5.01	1.35
1998-99***	11.26	5.04	1.36
1999-00***	11.33	5.13	1.39
2000-01***	11.41	5.34	1.39
2001-02****	11.39	5.15	1.37

- The age distribution at two-year institutions differs from that of the four-year institutions.
- Typically, under ten percent of the age 17-22 population has been enrolled in the two-year system on an FTE basis, rising to over eleven percent in recent years.
- Based again on FTEs, only slightly more than one percent of persons age 30 and above are enrolled in two-year institutions; however this is more than double the rate at the four-year schools. Because of the large size of this population cohort, a small difference in participation rates contributes to large difference in enrollments.
- Participation rates rose steadily in the two-year system during the 1990s; however part of the increase was due to the merger of the community and public technical college systems in 1993.

Participation Rates for Ages 17-22 have Increased Since 1970



* *Includes Community College (CC), Timber Worker Displacement Program (TW).*
** *Includes CC, TW, Workforce Training Program (WFT) and Technical College (TC).*
*** *Includes CC, TW, WFT, TC, and Private Career Colleges (PCC).*
**** *Includes CC, WFT, TC, and PCC.*

SOURCES: Population data is from State Population by Age and Sex: 1970-2030, November 2002 Forecast. Enrollment data is from State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Management Information System report, state-funded enrollment only.

Actual and Projected Annual Average FTE Enrollment for 2- and 4-Year Institutions

Actual and Projected Annual Average FTE Enrollment

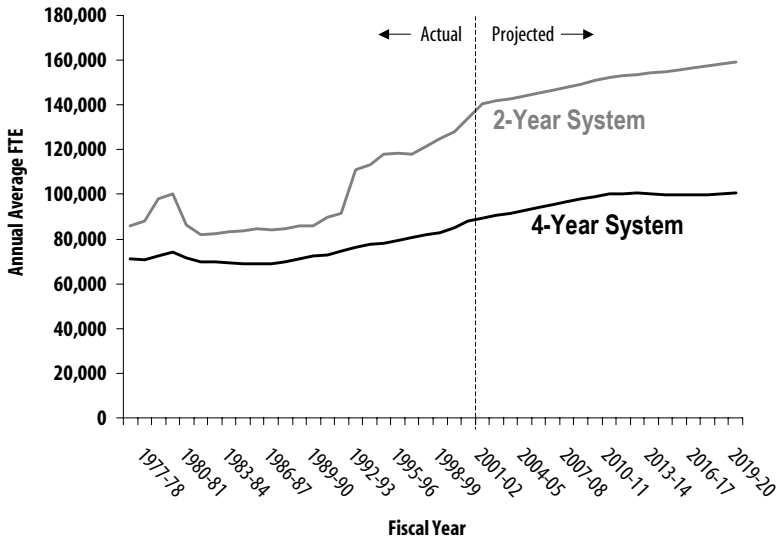
for 2-, 4-, and 2+4-Year System during 2003-04 to 2020-21

Fiscal Year	2-Year	4-Year	2+4-Year
1989-90	85,896	71,075	156,971
1990-91	86,015	72,566	158,581
1991-92	89,800	73,078	162,878
1992-93	91,590	74,422	166,012
1993-94	111,035	76,459	187,494
1994-95	113,404	77,793	191,197
1995-96	118,075	78,095	196,170
1996-97	118,515	79,571	198,086
1997-98	117,925	80,606	198,531
1998-99	121,302	81,991	203,293
1999-00	125,131	82,779	207,910
2000-01	128,093	84,832	212,925
2001-02	133,962	87,969	221,931
2002-03*	140,359	89,493	229,852
2003-04	141.709	90.545	232.254
2004-05	142,874	91,583	234,456
2005-06	144,163	92,832	236,995
2006-07	145,452	94,081	239,534
2007-08	146,741	95,331	242,072
2008-09	148,031	96,580	244,611
2009-10	149,320	97,830	247,150
2010-11	150,964	99,049	250,013
2011-12	152,250	100,021	252,271
2012-13	153,020	100,403	253,422
2013-14	153,627	100,420	254,048
2014-15	154,237	100,211	254,449
2015-16	154,786	99,880	254,665
2016-17	155,579	99,731	255,310
2017-18	156,497	99,799	256,296
2018-19	157,407	99,878	257,284
2019-20	158,481	100,276	258,757
2020-21	159,397	100,550	259,947

** Estimate from Budget Driver Report, February 2003.*

- Enrollment trends tend to follow population trends for the prime college-age population.
- Actual enrollments during the 1980s through the mid-1990s were flat due mainly to slow or no growth in the age 17-22 and 23-29 populations.
- As the prime college-age population began to surge in the late 1990s, enrollments grew sharply in the two-year system and more gradually in the four-year system.
- The effects of the "baby boom echo" are expected to subside by about 2012, resulting in a leveling of enrollment growth (assuming current rates of participation).

Enrollment has been Affected by "Baby Boom Echo"



SOURCES: Fall 2002 enrollment data is from MIS and HEER report, state funded enrollment only. Population is from OFM Population Forecast by Age and Sex. The projection is based on the current participation rate (Fall 2002) and OFM Population Forecast.

Comparison of Alternative Enrollment Projections

Two- and Four-Year FTE Enrollment Projections *Based on Current Budgeted, Current Participation Rate Carried Forward, and Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) Goal*

Fiscal Year	Budgeted	P.R. Carried Forward	HECB Goals
2003	213,512	230,153	
2004	213,512	232,254	
2005	213,514	234,457	
2006	213,514	236,995	
2007	213,514	239,533	
2008	213,514	242,072	
2009	213,514	244,611	
2010	213,514	247,150	261,522
2011	213,514	250,013	
2012	213,514	252,271	
2013	213,514	253,423	
2014	213,514	254,047	
2015	213,514	254,448	
2016	213,514	254,666	
2017	213,514	255,310	
2018	213,514	256,296	
2019	213,514	257,285	
2020	213,514	258,757	293,125

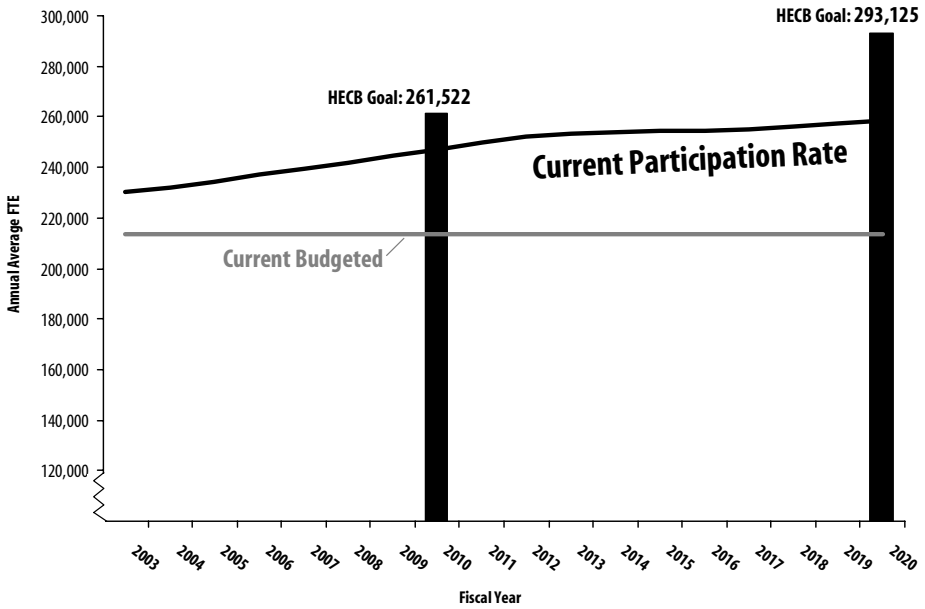
- Although state policy does not require enrollments in public higher education to keep pace with population change, the concept of "maintaining current participation rates" is often used in budget discussions.
- Based on Fall 2002 participation rates, nearly 30,000 budgeted FTEs would need to be added to the public higher education system by 2010 to keep pace with projected population change.
- In the longer term, maintaining current participation rates would require an additional 45,000 FTEs by 2020.
- The Higher Education Coordinating Board (HECB) sets participation goals for the state's public higher education system based on comparisons with other states.
- The HECB goal includes increasing participation in the four-year system, especially in the upper division, to achieve parity with the national average. This policy goal would add almost 50,000 FTEs by 2010 and 80,000 FTEs by 2020.

SOURCES: Population data is from State Population by Age and Sex: 1970-2030, November 2002 Forecast.

Enrollment data is from Higher Education Enrollment Report and State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Management Information System report, state-funded enrollment only.

The projection is based on Fall 2002 enrollment participation rate by age and sex.

FTE Enrollment Projections Increase Beyond Current Budgeted



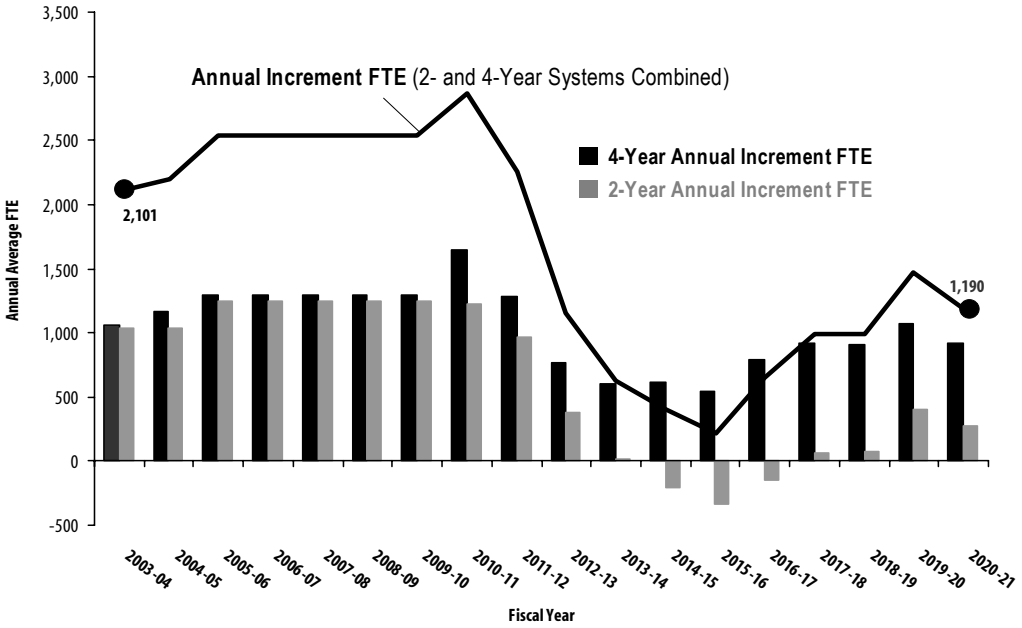
Annual Increment Enrollment Projections for 2- and 4-Year Institutions

Projected Annual Increment FTE Enrollment *for 2-, 4-, and 2+4-Year System during 2003-04 to 2020-21*

Fiscal Year	2-Year	4-Year	2+4-Year
2003-04	1,063	1,038	2,101
2004-05	1.165	1.038	2.203
2005-06	1.289	1.249	2.539
2006-07	1.289	1.249	2.539
2007-08	1.289	1.249	2.539
2008-09	1.289	1.249	2.539
2009-10	1.289	1.249	2.539
2010-11	1.644	1.219	2.863
2011-12	1.286	972	2.258
2012-13	769	382	1.151
2013-14	608	18	625
2014-15	610	-209	401
2015-16	548	-332	217
2016-17	794	-149	645
2017-18	918	68	985
2018-19	910	79	989
2019-20	1.074	398	1.473
2020-21	916	274	1,190

- Both the four-year and two-year systems would have to add 1,000 to 1,300 FTEs per year to maintain current participation rates through the 2011-12 academic year.
- The projected increase is related mostly to the children of "baby boomers" – the so called "baby boom echo" – reaching college age. This cohort passes prime college age in the early part of next decade, around 2011-12.
- Demographic pressures on the four-year system ease as projected growth in the age 17-22 population tapers off after 2011-12.
- Since the two-year system typically draws its students from a wider age group, it is likely to be less affected by the aging of the "baby boom echo."

Large Annual Enrollment Increases will be Needed to Keep Pace with Population Change



SOURCES: Current Enrollment data is from MIS and HEER report, state funded enrollment only. Population is from OFM Population Forecast by Age and Sex. The projection is based on Fall 2002 enrollment participation rate by age and sex.

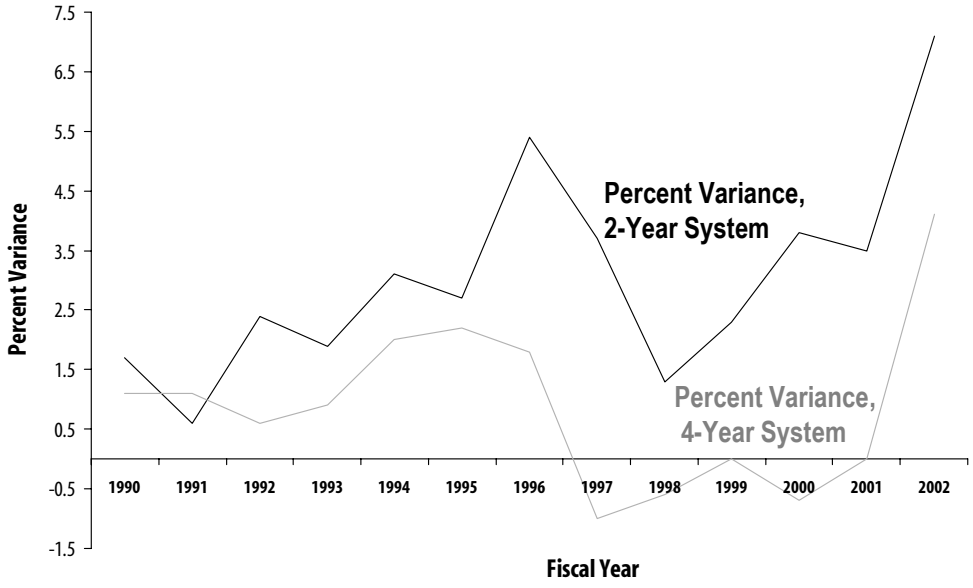
Percentage Variance of Actual and Budgeted FTEs for Washington's 2- and 4-Year Institutions from 1990-2002

Percentage Variance of Actual and Budgeted *for 2- and 4-Year Institutions, 1990-2002*

Fiscal Year	2-Year	4-Year
1990	1.7	1.1
1991	0.6	1.1
1992	2.4	0.6
1993	1.9	0.9
1994	3.1	2
1995	2.7	2.2
1996	5.4	1.8
1997	3.7	-1
1998	1.3	-0.6
1999	2.3	0
2000	3.8	-0.7
2001	3.5	0
2002	7.1	4.1

- Each biennium, the two- and four-year higher education institutions are budgeted for a certain level of state-funded, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollments.
- Despite the "baby boom echo" of the late 1990s, actual enrollment at four-year institutions in the aggregate was about half a percentage point below budgeted FTEs.
- The shortfall was likely due to the strength of the Washington economy, causing many potential students to postpone studies.
- "Under enrollment," however, was concentrated in eastern Washington campuses, while four-year institutions in western Washington continued to enroll above budgeted levels.
- As the economy slowed, the variance between budgeted and actual FTEs for the four-year institutions disappeared in the 2000-01 academic year; in the following year, enrollments exceeded budgeted FTEs by more than four percent, with all institutions enrolling above budgeted FTEs.
- Variances changed very little for the two-year system during the state's economic boom. A high percentage of students in the two-year system are enrolled part-time and are able to take advantage of job opportunities in a strong economy while still taking courses.

"Under Enrollment" Came to an End as the Economy Slowed



SOURCES: OFM Budget Driver Reports, 1990-2002.

Washington's Higher Education Participation Compared to Other States

National Percentile and Ascending Rank *for 2-, 4-, and 2+4-Year Institutions during 1998*

Category Institution	U.S. Percentile	Ascending U.S. Rank
Total	**52**	**25**
2- & 4-Yr. Public	**68**	**17**
Lower Division	68	8
Upper Division	16	43
Other Graduate	4	49
Grad & Prof	14	44
2-Yr. Public	**92**	**5**
4-Yr. Public	**4**	**49**
Lower Division	6	48
Upper Division	16	43
Other Graduate	4	49
Grad & Prof	14	44
4-Yr. Private	**30**	**36**
Lower Division	12	45
Upper Division	40	31
Other Graduate	50	26
Grad & Prof	46	28

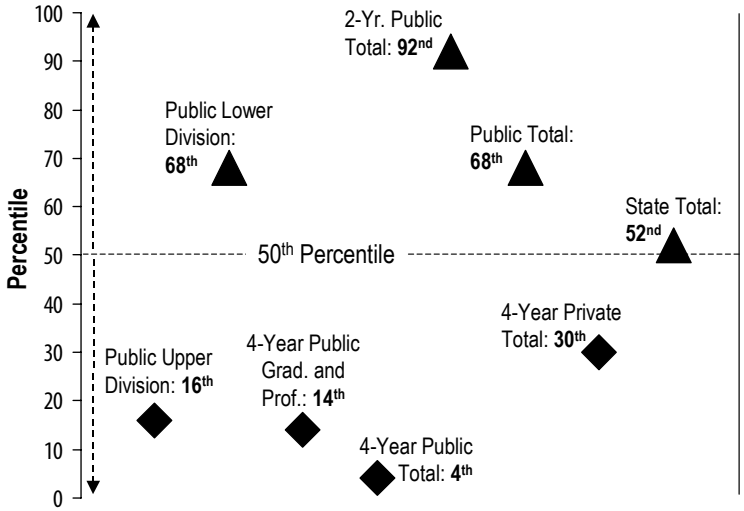
- The federal Department of Education ranks participation in higher education among the states based on the percentage of the age 17 and over population enrolled in public and private, two- and four-year higher education institutions. The latest available data are for 1998.
- Overall, Washington's total system ranks 25th among the states in participation, while the public system ranks 17th. However, there are large differences in rank among parts of the system.
- Washington's public system of higher education is configured quite differently from those in most other states: Washington's public policy has been to fund a large number of two-year institutions (33) widely dispersed across the state, while funding six four-year institutions with main campuses in six locations plus six smaller branch campuses.
- Compared with other states, Washington's two-year public participation rate is high (ranked 5th), while its four-year public participation rate is low (ranked 49th).
- Although Washington ranks low in four-year enrollment, based on 2000 Census data, the state is ranked 10th in the percentage of its adult population with a bachelor's degree or higher. The migration to Washington of educated persons of working age to take advantage of economic opportunities in the state contributes to this high ranking.

SOURCES:
Enrollment is from National Center Education System (NCES) – Integrated Postsecondary Enrollment Data System (IPEDS).

Fall Enrollment Report. Population is from US Census Bureau.

Participation in Washington's 2-Year Public System Ranks High in Nation

1998 U.S. Percentile and Ranking



U.S. Ranking:

2-Year Public Total:	**5**
Public Lower Division:	**8**
Public Total:	**17**
State Total:	25
4-Year Private Total:	36
Public Upper Division:	**43**
4-Yr Public Grad. and Prof. Total:	**44**
4-Year Public Total:	**49**

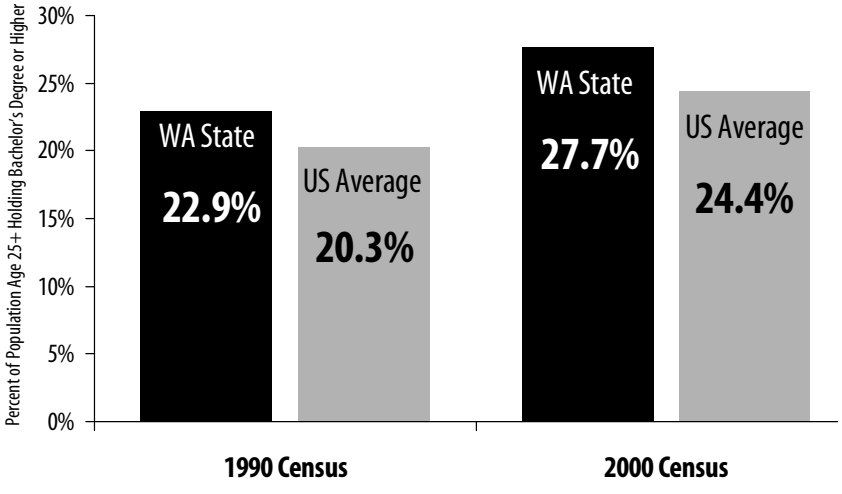
Census 2000

State *(Ranked)*	**Percent**
1. Dist. of Columbia	39.1
2. Massachusetts	33.2
3. Colorado	32.7
4. Maryland	31.4
5. Connecticut	31.4
6. New Jersey	29.8
7. Virginia	29.5
8. Vermont	29.4
9. New Hampshire	28.7
10. **Washington**	**27.7**
11. Minnesota	27.4
12. New York	27.4
13. California	26.6
14. Hawaii	26.2
15. Utah	26.1
16. Illinois	26.1
17. Kansas	25.8
18. Rhode Island	25.6
19. Oregon	25.1
20. Delaware	25.0
21. Alaska	24.7
22. Montana	24.4
23. Georgia	24.3
24. Nebraska	23.7
25. Arizona	23.5
26. New Mexico	23.5
27. Texas	23.2
28. Maine	22.9
29. North Carolina	22.5
30. Wisconsin	22.4
31. Pennsylvania	22.4
32. Florida	22.3
33. North Dakota	22.0
34. Wyoming	21.9
35. Michigan	21.8
36. Idaho	21.7
37. Missouri	21.6
38. South Dakota	21.5
39. Iowa	21.2
40. Ohio	21.1
41. South Carolina	20.4
42. Oklahoma	20.3
43. Tennessee	19.6
44. Indiana	19.4
45. Alabama	19.0
46. Louisiana	18.7
47. Nevada	18.2
48. Kentucky	17.1
49. Mississippi	16.9
50. Arkansas	16.7
51. West Virginia	14.8
US Average	**24.4**

Percent of Washington's Population Age 25 or More Who Hold a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

- Although Washington ranks low in the percentage of its population enrolled in four-year colleges, the state ranks high in educational attainment.
- In 2000, nearly 28 percent of Washington's adult population had earned a bachelor's degree or higher – the 10th highest rate among the 50 states.
- The Washington economy has usually outperformed the U.S. economy and provided relatively high wage job opportunities, attracting large numbers of well-educated migrants to the state. This contributes to Washington's overall high level of educational attainment.

Percent of Washingtonians with Bachelor's Degree or Higher Remains Higher than National Average



SOURCES: US Census Bureau.

Participation Rates for Washington's Public 4-Year Institutions by County

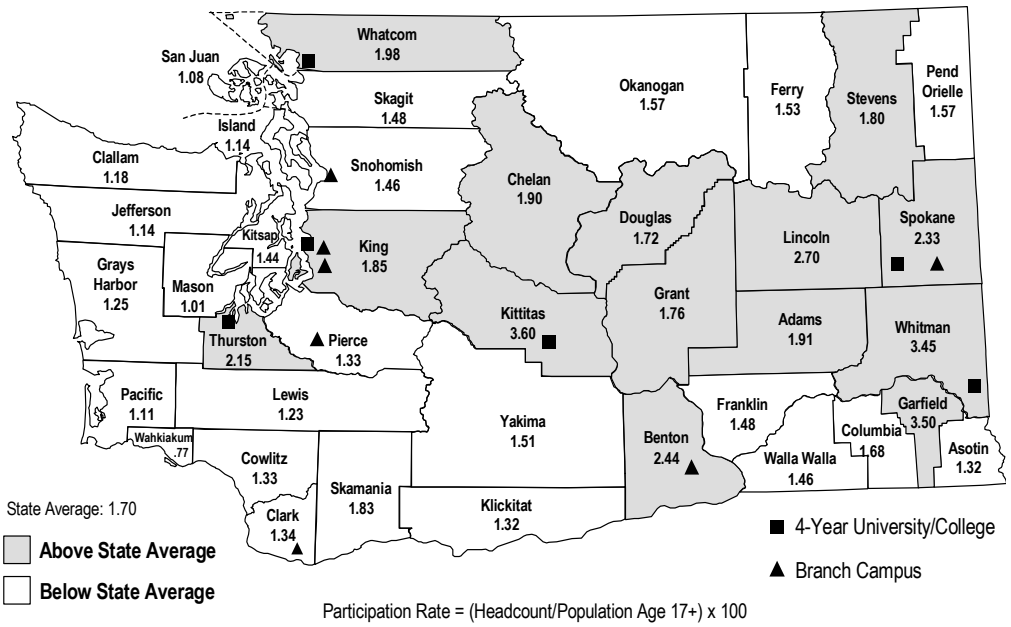
Public 4-Year Institution Participation Rates *for Washington Residents by County, Fall 2002*

County *(Ranked)*	Participation Rate
1. Kittitas	3.60
2. Whitman	3.45
3. Garfield	3.05
4. Lincoln	2.70
5. Benton	2.44
6. Spokane	2.33
7. Thurston	2.15
8. Whatcom	1.98
9. Adams	1.91
10. Chelan	1.90
11. King	1.85
12. Stevens	1.80
13. Grant	1.76
14. Douglas	1.72
15. Columbia	1.68
16. Okanogan	1.57
17. Pend Orielle	1.57
18. Ferry	1.53
19. Yakima	1.51
20. Franklin	1.48
21. Skagit	1.48
22. Walla Walla	1.46
23. Snohomish	1.46
24. Kitsap	1.44
25. Clark	1.34
26. Pierce	1.33
27. Cowlitz	1.33
28. Klickitat	1.32
29. Asotin	1.32
30. Grays Harbor	1.25
31. Lewis	1.23
32. Clallam	1.18
33. Island	1.14
34. Jefferson	1.14
35. Pacific	1.11
36. San Juan	1.08
37. Mason	1.01
38. Skamania	0.83
39. Wahkiakum	0.77
Washington Total	**1.70**

- As expected, counties where four-year main campuses are located, as well as some adjacent counties, have relatively high participation rates in the four-year system. These include King, Whatcom, Kittitas, Spokane, Whitman and Thurston counties.
- The location of branch campuses in Bothell, Tacoma, Vancouver and Tri-Cities has improved participation rates in these areas, however, participation in four-year institutions in Pierce, Clark, Snohomish, and Franklin counties is still below the state average.

Public 4-Year College and University Participation Rates

by County, Fall 2002



Participation Rate = (Headcount/Population Age 17+) x 100

SOURCES: Fall 2002 enrollment data is from Higher Education Enrollment Report and State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Management Information System report, state-funded enrollment only. Population is from OFM Population Estimate by County.

Participation Rates for Washington's Community and Technical Colleges by County

Community and Technical Colleges Participation Rates

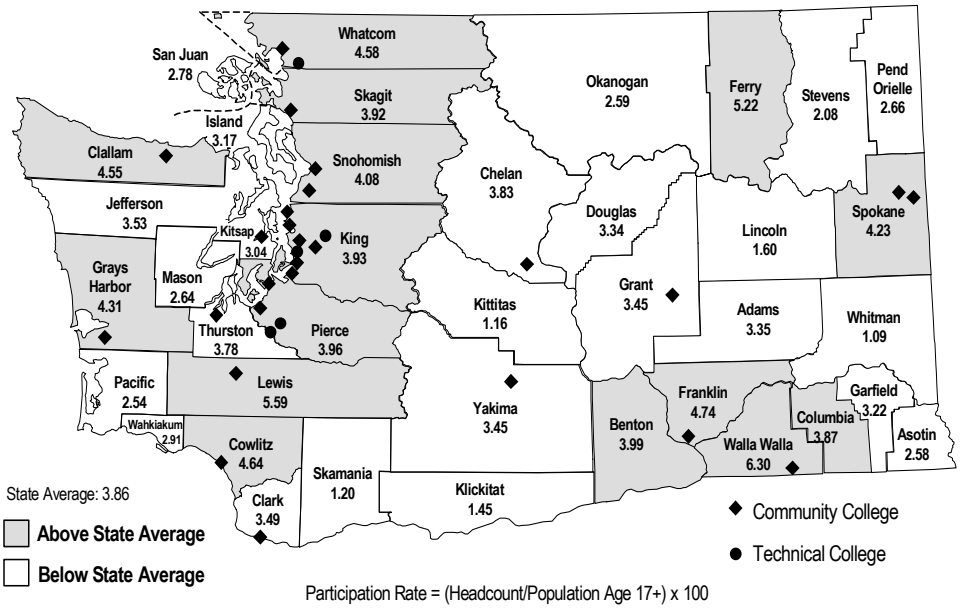
for Washington Residents by County, Fall 2002

County (Ranked)	Participation Rate
1. Walla Walla	6.30
2. Lewis	5.59
3. Ferry	5.22
4. Franklin	4.74
5. Cowlitz	4.64
6. Whatcom	4.58
7. Clallam	4.55
8. Grays Harbor	4.31
9. Spokane	4.23
10. Snohomish	4.08
11. Benton	3.99
12. Pierce	3.96
13. King	3.93
14. Skagit	3.92
15. Columbia	3.87
16. Chelan	3.83
17. Thurston	3.78
18. Jefferson	3.53
19. Clark	3.49
20. Yakima	3.45
21. Grant	3.45
22. Adams	3.35
23. Douglas	3.34
24. Garfield	3.22
25. Island	3.17
26. Kitsap	3.04
27. San Juan	2.78
28. Pend Oreille	2.66
29. Mason	2.64
30. Okanogan	2.59
31. Asotin	2.58
32. Pacific	2.54
33. Wahkiakum	2.14
34. Stevens	2.08
35. Lincoln	1.60
36. Klickitat	1.45
37. Skamania	1.20
38. Kittitas	1.16
39. Whitman	1.09
Washington Total	**3.86**

- Because of Washington's large and widely dispersed two-year community and technical college system, there are heavy concentrations of enrollment along the I-5 corridor, the Olympic Peninsula, southwest Washington, southeast Washington, and northwest Washington.

Public 2-Year Community and Technical College Participation Rates

By County, State-Funded Headcount Enrollment only for Fall 2002



Participation Rate = (Headcount/Population Age 17+) x 100

SOURCES: Fall 2002 enrollment data is from HEER report, state funded enrollment only. Population is from OFM Population Estimate by County.

Participation Rates for Washington's Public 2- and 4-Year Institutions by County

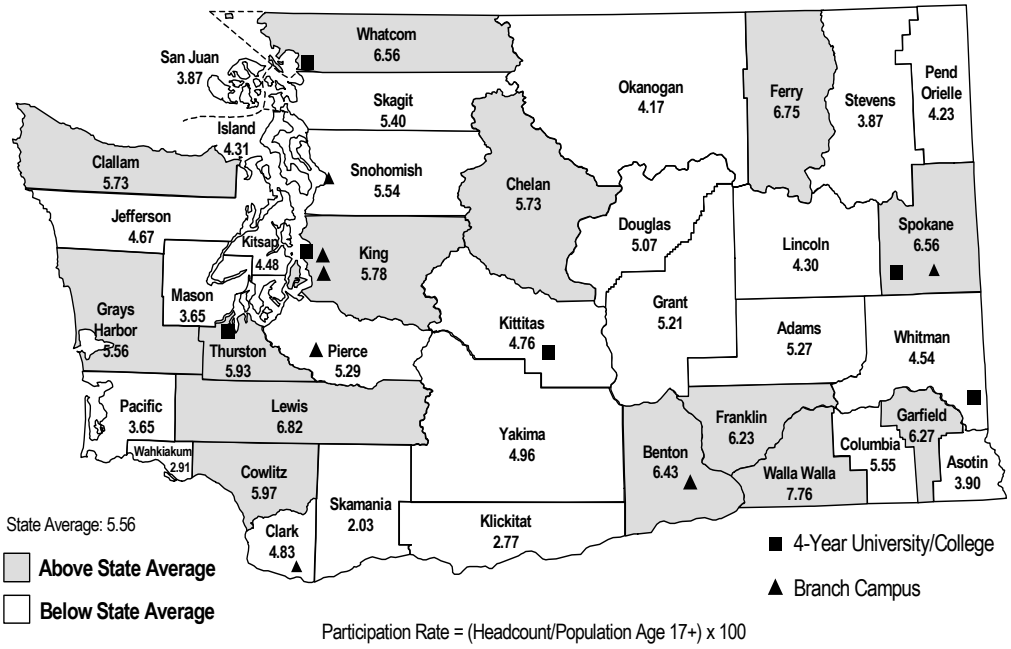
Public Higher Education Participation Rates *for Washington Residents by County, Fall 2002.*

County *(Ranked)*	Participation Rate
1. Walla Walla	7.76
2. Lewis	6.82
3. Ferry	6.75
4. Spokane	6.56
5. Whatcom	6.56
6. Benton	6.43
7. Garfield	6.27
8. Franklin	6.23
9. Cowlitz	5.97
10. Thurston	5.93
11. King	5.78
12. Chelan	5.73
13. Clallam	5.73
14. Grays Harbor	5.56
15. Columbia	5.55
16. Snohomish	5.54
17. Skagit	5.40
18. Pierce	5.29
19. Adams	5.27
20. Grant	5.21
21. Douglas	5.07
22. Yakima	4.96
23. Clark	4.83
24. Kittitas	4.76
25. Jefferson	4.67
26. Whitman	4.54
27. Kitsap	4.48
28. Island	4.31
29. Lincoln	4.30
30. Pend Oreille	4.23
31. Okanogan	4.17
32. Asotin	3.90
33. Stevens	3.87
34. San Juan	3.87
35. Mason	3.65
36. Pacific	3.65
37. Wahkiakum	2.91
38. Klickitat	2.77
39. Skamania	2.03
Washington Total	**5.56**

- The presence of three of the state's six four-year institutions east of the Cascades raises the overall participation rates for central Washington and Whitman County. (See also four-year participation map.)

Public 2- and 4-Year College and University Participation Rates

by County, Fall 2002



Participation Rate = (Headcount/Population Age 17+) x 100

SOURCES: Fall 2002 enrollment data is from Higher Education Enrollment Report and State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Management Information System report, state-funded enrollment only. Population is from OFM Population Estimate by County.

Applications and Applicants to Washington's Public 4-Year Institutions

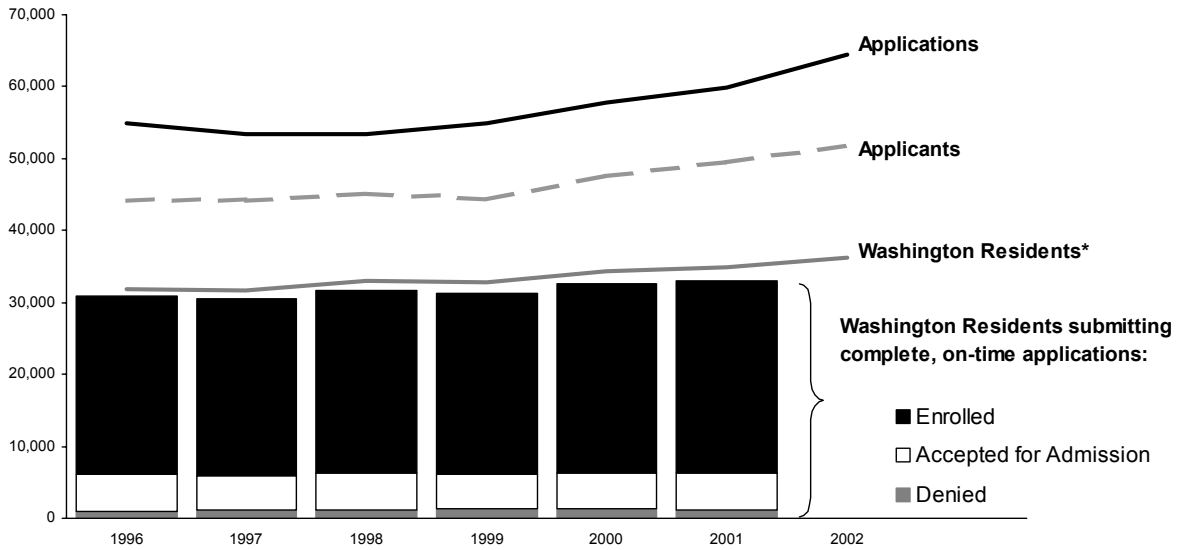
Applications/Applicants to Washington's Public 4-Year Institutions (*excluding Graduate and Professional School Applicants)*

Fall Term	Total Applications	Total Applicants	WA Resident Applicants	Residents Denied Admission*
1990	51,629	40,936	29,761	1,064
1991	53,717	43,725	31,282	1,339
1992	56,614	45,624	32,313	1,638
1993	58,668	47,578	32,189	1,264
1994	57,305	46,492	31,465	1,073
1995	56,027	45,385	31,883	952
1996	54,859	44,204	31,794	813
1997	53,456	44,164	31,730	916
1998	53,362	45,147	32,984	935
1999	54,870	44,468	32,827	995
2000	57,752	47,772	34,307	1,012
2001	59,863	49,515	34,843	975
2002	64,530	51,941	36,244	na

**Includes unknown grade point average, and Admission Index.*

- Throughout the 1990s, Washington four-year institutions typically received about 55,000 applications annually, representing about 45,000 individuals (many people apply to more than one institution). Among the 45,000 annual individual applicants, about 31,000 were Washington state residents.
- Among the 31,000 annual Washington resident applicants, approximately 1,000 qualified applicants annually were denied admission by a public four-year institution and were not subsequently enrolled in any other part of the state's higher education system. These 1,000 Washington resident applicants, almost 3 percent of the total, have been termed the "waiting line."
- Since many students do not even apply for admission due to financial barriers or high admission standards, the "waiting line" is a partial measure of unmet need. Applicants to four-year institutions who ultimately enroll in the two-year system also may be considered "under-served."
- Despite pressures resulting from the "baby boom echo," the number of Washington resident applicants did not begin to rise until 2000. Based on demographic pressures, the increase was expected earlier, in 1996 or 1997.

Applicants Recent Rise Reflects "Baby Boom Echo"



**Includes unknown grade point average, and Admission Index.*

SOURCE: OFM Application Match Study, A Perspective on Unmet Demand, 1990-2002.

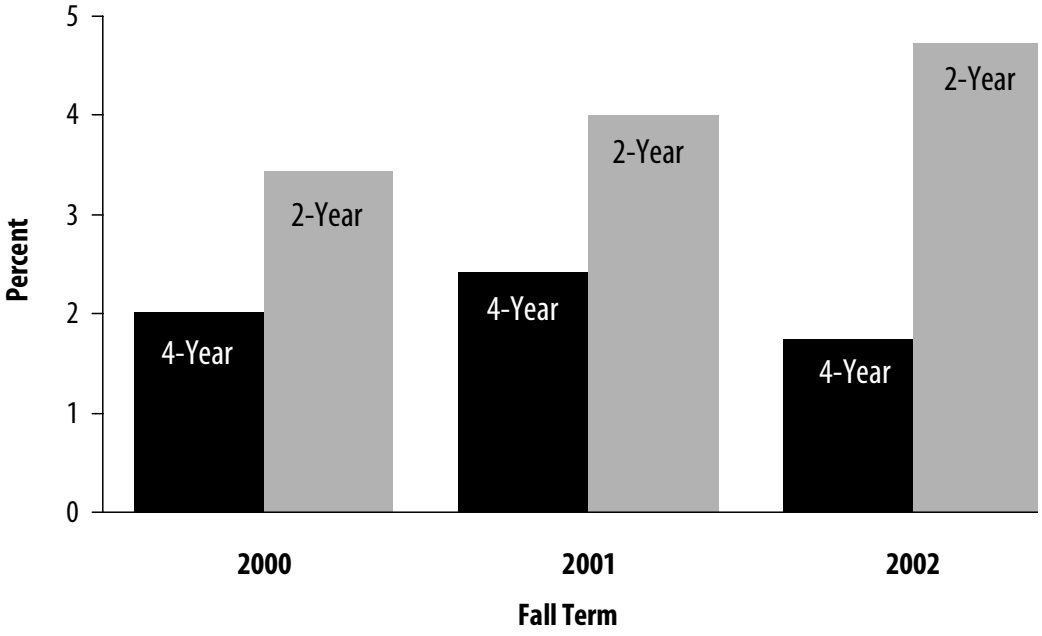
Washington's Distance Learning Enrollment

Distance Learning Enrollment as a Percent of Total Enrollment *for 2- and 4-Year System since 2000*

Fall Term	4-Year % of Total	2-Year % of Total	Total 4-Year Distance FTEs	Total 2-Year Distance FTEs
2000	2.0	3.4	1,787	4,085
2001	2.4	4.0	2,205	4,914
2002	1.7	4.7	1,621	6,046

- A distance education learning course is defined as an academic degree credit course that is delivered predominantly through pre-recorded media, surface-mailed correspondence, internet, interactive television technologies, and/or broadcasting.
- The portion of total instruction that can be characterized as "distance learning" has averaged about 2 percent in the four-year institutions and 4 percent in the two-year system since data collection began in Fall 2000.

Percent of Distance Learning Enrollment Still Is Relatively Small, But Rising



SOURCES: Enrollment data is from Higher Education Enrollment Report and State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Management Information System report, state-funded enrollment only.

Washington's 2001-02 Higher Education FTE Enrollment by Discipline

Two-Year Community and Technical College System

2001-02 FTEs by Education Program, includes Distance Learning

Program	Annual Average 2001-02	Percent
Total	**133,962**	**100**
Academic	51,852	39
Vocational	49.761	37
Basic Skills	20.329	15
Developmental	12,020	9

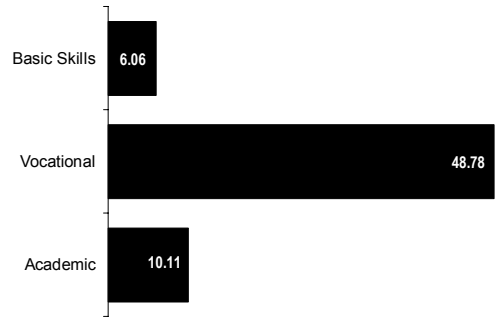
Four-Year College and University System

2001-02 FTEs by IPEDS-CIP Discipline, includes Distance Learning*

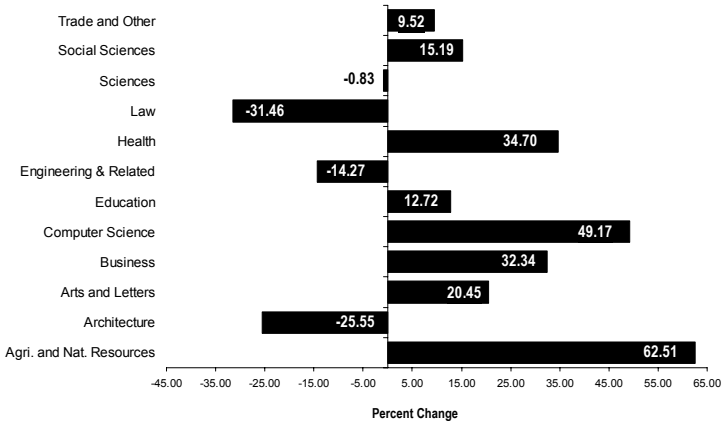
Program	Annual Average 2001-02	Percent
Total	**87,968**	**100**
Arts and Letters	24,775	27
Computer Science	2,330	3
Business	8,387	10
Social Sciences	17,869	20
Engineering & Related	3,094	4
Sciences	14,365	16
Health	6,032	7
Education	5,769	7
Agri. & Nat. Resources	3,339	4
Architecture, Law and Trade	2008	2

- Course enrollments do not align perfectly with types of degrees or certificates awarded; for example, vocational degree students often enroll in liberal arts courses.
- However, course enrollments are still helpful in describing the content of two- and four-year education.
- Almost 40 percent of enrollments in the two-year system are in "academic" courses, with an almost equal number enrolled in "vocational" course offerings. The remaining quarter of enrollments are in basic skills and developmental courses.
- Since the 1993-94 academic year, vocational course enrollment in the two-year system has increased by almost 50 percent.
- In the four-year system, almost half of course enrollments are in "arts and letters" and "social sciences."
- Since the 1993-94 academic year, course enrollments at the four year and graduate level have surged in health sciences (35 percent increase), computer science (49 percent), and agriculture and natural resource (63 percent); while enrollments in law, engineering, and architecture have declined.

Percent Change in Actual Annual Average FTE between 1993-94 and 2001-02 for Public 2-Year Institution by Program



Percent Change in Actual Annual Average FTE between 1993-94 and 2001-02 for Public 4-Year Institution by Program



** IPEDS-CIP = Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System – Classification of Instructional Programs, which is the federal report and education program compiled by higher education institutions to the Department of Education – National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).*

SOURCES: Enrollment data is from Higher Education Enrollment Report and State Board for Community and Technical Colleges Management Information System report, state-funded enrollment only.

Degree Production in the 2-Year System

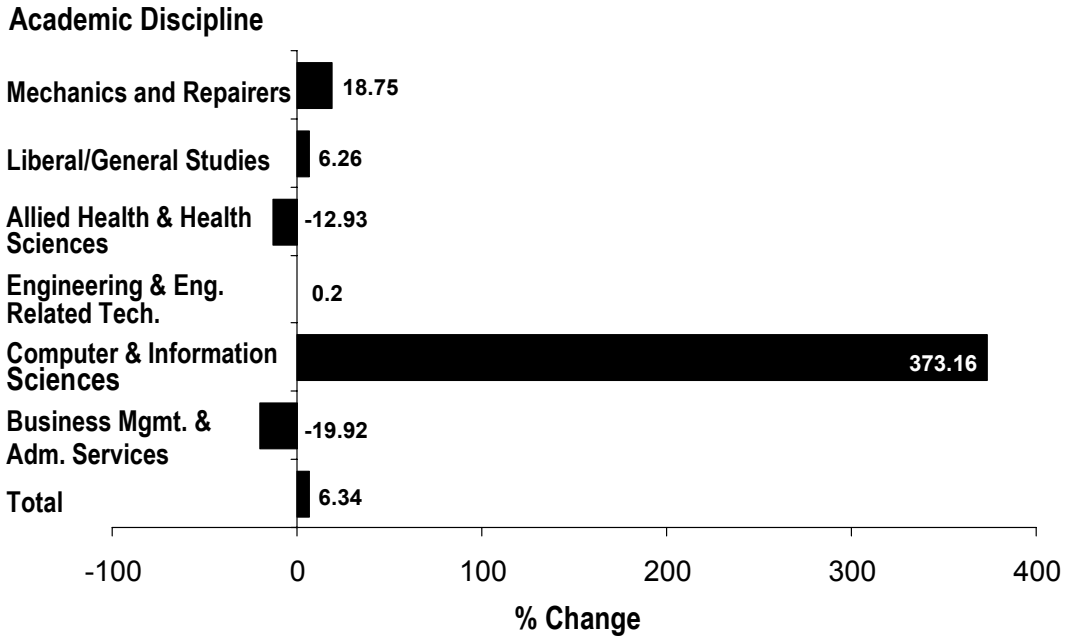
Public Two-Year Associate Degree By Discipline *Actuals for 2001-02 and Percent Change Between 1993-94 to 2001-02*

Degree Discipline	2001-02 Actuals	Percent Change
Business Mgmt. & Adm. Services	953	-19.92
Computer and Information	1,093	373.16
Engineering & Eng. Related Tech.	513	0.20
Allied Health & Health Sciences	1,509	-12.93
Liberal and General Studies	12,489	6.26
Mechanics and Repairers	437	18.75
Total	**16,994**	**6.34**

- The content of education and training in the state's higher education system can also be described by "degree production."
- Since 1993-94, total degrees awarded in the two-year system have increased by about six percent, including large jumps in computer and information science degrees (373 percent) and mechanic and repair degrees (19 percent).
- About 75 percent of degrees awarded in 2001-02 in the two-year system were in Liberal and General Studies.

Percent Change in Public Two-Year Associate Degree By Discipline

Between 1993-94 and 2001-02*



* Since 1993-94, 6 and 7, and 17 and 18 have been combined and re-categorized to 52 and 51 respectively. Public Two-Year Institutions include Technical Colleges beginning 1992-93: 1992-93 = 0, 1993-94 = 2, 1994-95 = 108, 1995-96 = 232, 1996-97 = 391. 1997-98 = 506, 1998-99 = 578, 1999-2000 = 683, 2000-01 = 823, and 2001-02 = 837.

SOURCE: National Center of Education Statistics (NCES): Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Completion Survey.

Undergraduate Degree Production in the 4-Year System

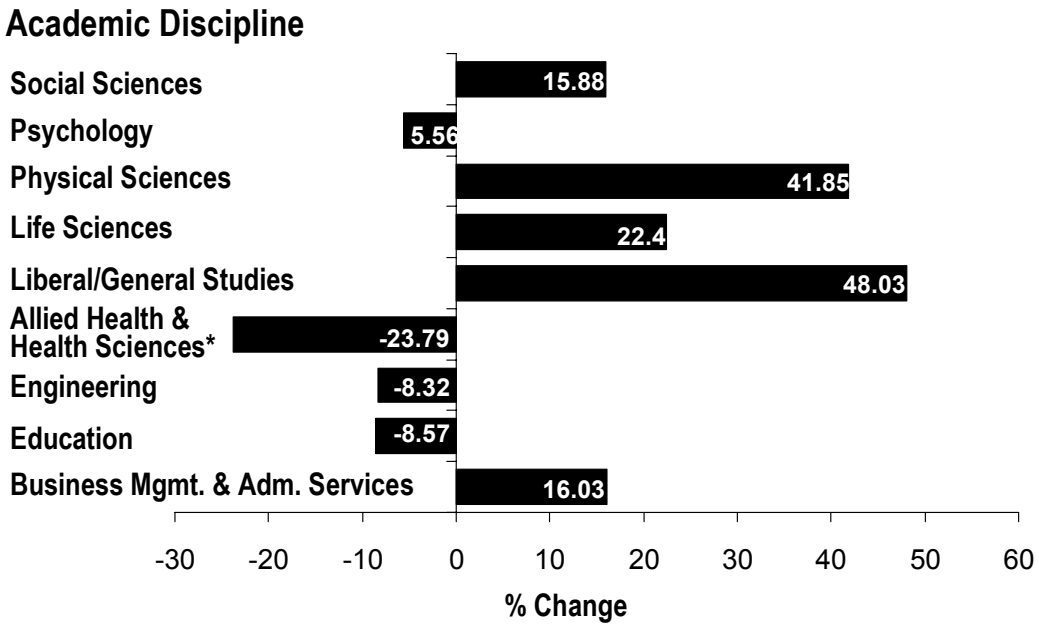
Public Four-Year Selected Baccalaureate Degrees *for 2001-02 and Percent Change Between 1993-94 to 2001-02*

Degree Discipline	2001-02 Actuals	Percent Change
Business Mgmt. & Adm. Services	3,062	16.03
Education	1,045	-8.57
Engineering	870	-8.32
Allied Health & Health Sciences*	743	-23.79
Liberal and General Studies	1,877	48.03
Life Sciences	918	22.40
Physical Sciences	322	41.85
Psychology	934	-5.56
Social Sciences	2,642	15.88
TOTAL		

- In the 2001-02 academic year, the most baccalaureate degrees awarded were in Business Management (25 percent), Social Sciences (21 percent), and Liberal and General Studies (15 percent).
- Since the 1993-94 academic year, Liberal and General Studies degrees awarded increased by nearly 50 percent – the most rapid growth among degree categories.
- Since 1993-94, the number of four-year degrees awarded in health sciences, engineering, education and psychology have declined.

Percent Change of Public Four-Year Bachelor's Degree By Discipline

Between 1993-94 to 2001-02*



* Since 1993-94, 6 and 7, and 17 and 18 have been combined and re-categorized to 52 and 51 respectively. Public four-year institutions include UW, WSU, CWU, TESC, and WWU.

SOURCE: National Center of Education Statistics (NCES): Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Completion Survey.

Source of Students Attending Washington's Public 4-Year Institutions

Percent Share, Fall Headcount Enrollment for Public 4-Year Institutions (*by source from 1981-2002)*

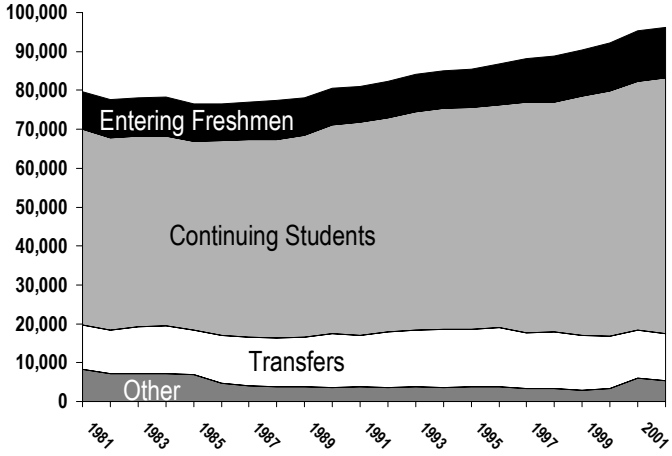
Fall Term	Entering Freshmen	Continuing Students	Transfers	Other	Total
1981	12.2%	63.2%	14.1%	10.5%	100.0%
1982	12.6%	63.8%	14.3%	9.2%	100.0%
1983	12.6%	62.7%	15.3%	9.3%	100.0%
1984	12.8%	62.4%	15.7%	9.1%	100.0%
1985	12.7%	63.4%	14.8%	9.1%	100.0%
1986	12.4%	65.2%	16.2%	6.2%	100.0%
1987	12.6%	66.0%	16.3%	5.2%	100.0%
1988	12.9%	66.1%	16.1%	4.9%	100.0%
1989	12.3%	66.5%	16.4%	4.8%	100.0%
1990	11.6%	66.6%	17.3%	4.5%	100.0%
1991	11.4%	67.7%	16.2%	4.8%	100.0%
1992	11.4%	66.8%	17.3%	4.5%	100.0%
1993	11.3%	66.9%	17.2%	4.6%	100.0%
1994	11.3%	66.9%	17.6%	4.2%	100.0%
1995	11.7%	66.6%	17.3%	4.3%	100.0%
1996	11.9%	66.1%	17.6%	4.5%	100.0%
1997	12.7%	67.4%	16.2%	3.7%	100.0%
1998	13.3%	66.5%	16.5%	3.7%	100.0%
1999	13.3%	68.0%	15.5%	3.3%	100.0%
2000	13.3%	68.4%	14.7%	3.6%	100.0%
2001	13.5%	67.2%	12.9%	6.4%	100.0%
2002	13.4%	68.4%	12.6%	5.6%	100.0%

**Former Student Returning and New Student from Unknown Sources.*

SOURCE: OFM, Higher Education Enrollment Reports.

- Enrollment at four-year institutions consists of freshmen entrants, continuing students, transfer students, and returning students.
- The recent increase in the share of freshmen entrants is due in part to an increase in high school graduates resulting from the "baby-boom echo."
- The share of continuing students has also increased. This may be due to several factors affecting the length of time to completion of a degree, such as lower course loads or degree switching.
- As the share of freshmen entrants and continuing students increase, the percentage share of transfer students has declined sharply since the mid 1990s.

Public 4-Year Fall Term Student
by Source from 1981-2002



Residents and Non-Residents Attending Washington's Public Institutions

Percent of Resident and Non-Resident Students Attending 2- and 4-Year Public Institutions

Fall Term	4-Year		2-Year*	
	Resident	Non-Resident	Resident	Non-Resident
1980	88.3%	11.7%		
1981	89.3%	10.7%		
1982	89.8%	10.2%		
1983	88.9%	11.1%		
1984	88.1%	11.9%		
1985	87.1%	12.9%		
1986	87.2%	12.8%		
1987	87.0%	13.0%		
1988	87.0%	13.0%		
1989	86.8%	13.2%		
1990	86.2%	13.8%		
1991	85.3%	14.7%		
1992	86.0%	14.0%		
1993	86.5%	13.5%		
1994	86.5%	13.5%		
1995	86.8%	13.2%	94.6%	5.39%
1996	86.8%	13.2%	94.4%	5.61%
1997	87.0%	13.0%	94.3%	5.69%
1998	87.0%	13.0%	95.1%	4.92%
1999	86.7%	13.3%	96.4%	3.64%
2000	86.2%	13.8%	96.3%	3.74%
2001	85.9%	14.1%	96.2%	3.83%
2002	86.0%	14.0%	96.3%	3.72%

**Two-year data is unavailable before 1995.*

SOURCE: OFM, Higher Education Enrollment Reports.

- Washington's public four-year system attracts a large number of applicants from other states and countries.
- Non-resident students pay a higher tuition rate than Washington residents and are thus a source of revenue for the public higher education system.
- In Fall 2002, about one out of seven students in the four-year system were non-residents, while less than 4 percent of two-year enrollees were from other states or countries.
- The percentage of non-residents in the four-year schools has remained essentially the same over the past decade.
- The percentage of two-year non-residents has dropped sharply in recent years.

Changes in the Percent of Non-Resident Students Attending 2- and 4-Year Public Institutions